The

Bliss

CLASSIFICATION BULLETIN

No. 45, 2003

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

Once more the Editor finds himself wondering where the past twelve months have gone, and what there is to show for them. The answer is, A lot of progress – but too much of it has been behind the scenes and too little (that's editorialese for *nothing*) in terms of publications. Our ongoing problems with the suite of programs which we use to produce the camera-ready copy of schedules are largely resolved. The very complex Chemistry schedule (Class C) looks fine, so why is it not available? The last hurdles we face are the

programs to create the indexes to the schedules. They have been rewritten with the aim of making the greatest use of automated procedures and reducing manual intervention and editing to the minimum; final testing is in progress. So watch this space for news of Chemistry and then the Arts class (W) and more, we hope, to come in fairly rapid succession.

Another problem is the most understandable human desire to create something really good. There is always the temptation to keep on revising and adding to a schedule, with the danger that it is never finished. We have to discipline ourselves and know when to draw the line.

"A place for everything, and everything in its place"   [Samuel Smiles, *Thrift*, 1875]

This particular pot, however, should be the last to call any kettle black. I had fully intended to produce a revision of Auxiliary Schedule 2 for Great Britain for this issue of the *Bulletin* as I had done for Oceania two years ago. It is long overdue; indeed, a lot of A/S 2 needs revision in one way or another. For various reasons which I like to think are convincing, to me, if to no one else, I have not done so yet, but I will endeavour to complete this work and maybe encourage others to join in the task of revising the schedule for countries and regions of which they have special knowledge and interest. Vote for any party which promises not to "reform" our local government boundaries yet again!

The need for this revision has been underscored recently by the news, recorded on the back page, from the Zoological Society of London and the British Empire and Commonwealth Museum in Bristol. Both these organizations, to say nothing of all our other users, will want up-to-date and comprehensive auxiliary schedules. Some thoughts :

- ✓ The schedules are basically sound, although they will need some revision and expansion, not only in the political divisions. There is already a little expansion at TKV KE for economic areas, and there may be other expansions hidden in the main classes which should be cross-referenced to Schedule 2, if not incorporated there.

- ✓ In a linear enumeration there will always be contiguous regions separated by it, so any attempt to list jurisdictions in a helpful order is necessarily a compromise – but some may be more helpful than others. Although BC2 provides a few useful alternatives, it has to be admitted that it makes some strange jumps here and there, e.g., Italy to Belgium – choose your own favourite! – and has some totally illogical orders, e.g., in the West-to-East sequence of Netherlands - Germany - Czechoslovakia we find that the regions of Germany are listed *E-W,* so that the W. Frisian Islands of the Netherlands (JYW) are followed by East Germany, and the E. Frisian Islands in the far west of Germany (KNW) are followed by the Czech Republic.

  Examples such as these pose a problem. Do we accept them as they are, with all their faults, few notations being left unused (especially at helpful points!) or should we re-use notations with new meanings? How much disturbance would radical revisions cause to BC2 libraries?

- ✓ To what level should jurisdictions be listed? The same for all countries, or more for the "favoured" country or countries? What are the desirable minimum and maximum levels?

- ✓ Geog. Exam., Q.1. Give the modern names of Breslau, Rio de Oro, Ellice Is., Thamesdown ...

- ✓ It is most important to provide for older jurisdictions as well as current ones. They often have very big literatures. For a passionate defence of the historic counties of Britain, see the Web site http://www.abccounties.co.uk

There is still plenty of work to be done on BC2, but it shall be completed, so that the scheme can fulfil its promise. Now read Leonard Will's 2002 Annual Lecture (whether you were present or not) and consider in particular his thoughts about the future of BC – *BC3-net?*

Tony Curwen
Aberystwyth, 6 September 2003

P.S. I'm still wondering : *what was the dire news that Chris Preddle heard first at the junk food counter?*

BLISS CLASSIFICATION ASSOCIATION

Minutes of the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bliss Classification Association held at 2.15pm on Friday 22nd November, 2002 in the Durning Lawrence Library, University of London Library, Senate House, Malet Street, London.

Present:

> Jack Mills (Personal member; BCA Chair)
> Heather Lane (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Hon. Secretary)
> Angela Haselton (Tavistock & Portman NHS Trust; Hon. Treasurer)
> Karen Attar (ULL)
> Vanda Broughton (UCL)
> Steve Burgess (West Yorkshire Probation Service)
> Rebecca Casey (Facet Publishing)
> Eric Coates (personal member)
> Richard Crabtree (ULL)
> Tony Curwen (Editor, BC Bulletin)
> Phil Defriez ((Dept of Health Library)
> Helen Mackin (Barnardo's)
> Marion Macleod (Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge)
> Owen Massey
> Elizabeth Russell (personal member)
> Miriam Shaughnessy (Dept of Health Library)
> Angela Upton (SCIE)

Apologies were received from Jean Aitchison, Aidan Baker, Robert Card, Stella Dextre Clarke, Adrian Dover, Frank Emmott, Jeremy Larkin, Andy Pletta, Chris Preddle, Robert Rosset.

2. Minutes of the previous meeting

The minutes were circulated. The minutes were approved and signed as a correct record.
> *Proposed: Tony Curwen; Seconded: Angela Haselton*

3. Matters arising

There were no matters arising from the previous minutes.

4. Progress of BC2: Editor's report

4.1 Mr Mills commented on his written report, which had been circulated to the meeting and would be appended to the minutes.

4.2 Apologies were proffered for the lack of publication in 2002. The BCA had been disappointed that the problems of physical production of the schedules had caused further delays.

4.3 Mr Mills expressed the committee's thanks to Eric Coates for his continuing assistance with the Technology class and the consolidated index.

4.4 A decision had been taken to produce a separate volume covering the Household Arts, Leisure, Tourism and Recreation. Rob Rossett had been instrumental in amplifying the vocabulary and Mr Mills stressed that volunteers willing to assist in the elaboration of schedules were always welcome.

5. Schedule production

Mrs Lane explained the difficulties that had been encountered with the physical production of the camera ready copy needed for publishing schedules and indexes. Cotangent Computing had undertaken the task of examining and fully documenting the existing software, and it was hoped that it would soon be available in a revised form, which would enable Chemistry to be produced.

6. Treasurer's report

6.1 Ms Haselton tabled a written report.

6.2 The total income was higher than usual, but this was because of a number of factors:

a) the amounts due to UCL for courses had not been deducted

b) there had been an anonymous donation of £200, for which the BCA was most grateful

c) income included sales of pre-publication drafts of schedules to members

d) the BC Bulletin had been published late in the year and expenditure was therefore not shown in this accounting period.

6.3 Two further members had joined the Association – the NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, University of York and Mr Keith Schoonover of Arkadephia, Arkansas.

6.4 The accounts were unanimously **approved**.
                    Proposed: Elizabeth Russell; Seconded: Vanda Broughton

6.5 Mr Mills expressed the Association's thanks to the Hon. Treasurer for her work during the year.

7. BC Bulletin

7.1 The Chairman thanked Mr Curwen for his work on the Bulletin and invited him to make his report.

7.2 The Editor thanked the contributors to the 2002 edition and appealed for copy for the next issue. The deadline would be 1 May 2003.

8. Auditor's election

Ken Best was thanked for his continued help as the Association's Honorary Auditor. His re-election was *proposed* by Angela Haselton and *seconded* by Heather Lane, and unanimously **approved**. Members are asked to notify the Treasurer of anyone who would be willing to act as Auditor in the future.

9. Committee elections

The posts of Hon. Secretary, Hon, Treasurer and two further vacancies had arisen. Nominations had been received for Heather Lane as Secretary and for Vanda Broughton as an ordinary member. As there were no further nominations at the meeting, both were elected by unanimous vote. Angela Haselton, Tony Curwen and Elizabeth Russell had all expressed willingness to be co-opted and this was agreed unanimously, with Ms Haselton being asked to continue as Hon. Treasurer. Mr Mills explained that the duties of the committee were not particularly onerous and encouraged the wider membership to consider standing for election in the future.

10. A.O.B

10.1 Mr Mills reported on the draft Business Plan for the BCA which had been received at the morning's committee meeting. It would be further discussed by the BCA Committee and formalised as a basis for funding applications.

10.2 Some consideration was being given to the conversion of the schedules to a thesaural format. The membership was asked to provide feedback on this subject.

10.3 The attention of members was drawn to the existence of the lis-BCA discussion list which is hosted by JISCmail. Details about joining the list are available at http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/LIS-BCA.html

10.4 Mr Mills thanked Richard Crabtree for his hospitality and for agreeing to host the meeting. As there was no further business the meeting closed at 2.55 p.m.

http://www.sid.cam.ac.uk/bca/bcahome.htm

For everyone interested in the Bliss Bibliographic Classification – it can be used

➢ to disseminate information about the BCA
➢ to foster interest in faceted classification and its uses
➢ to submit or answer queries about the application of BC2
➢ to suggest amendments and corrections to it
➢ to make contacts with other users
➢ to seek research opportunities and collaborators

and more besides. Just use your imagination!

LIS-BCA is hosted on the JISCmail list. If you haven't done so yet, don't wait – just go to

http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/LIS-BCA.html

today and sign up. Please bring this to the attention of your colleagues and also other Bliss users who may be known to you, including non-members of the Association. The list is open to all.

For more information, contact the lis-BCA owner, Heather Lane, hel20@cus.cam.ac.uk

BLISS CLASSIFICATION ASSOCIATION

Consolidated Receipts and Payments for the Year Ending 31st July 2002

RECEIPTS

2001	Balance brought forward at 1st August	*2002*
6957.60	Deposit account	6820.23
898.45	Current account	1710.80
370.67	Clubs & Societies account	373.63
	Subscriptions	
140.12	Personal	130.00
665.99	Institutional	502.82
56.05	Royalties on 2nd edition (Bowker-Saur)	40.81
51.52	Distribution from M & G (Charibond)	38.66
26.75	Alliance & Leicester share dividend	146.50
800.00	Payments from June 2001 Workshops	1150.00
	Donations	
98.44	On behalf of the Directors of the BSO Panel Ltd	0.00
300.00	Anonymous gift	200.00
0.00	Supply of out-of-print schedules	110.00
	Interest payments	
116.59	Deposit (Nationwide) a/c	32.91
2.96	Clubs & Societies a/c	1.11
10485.14		**11257.47**

Current Assets at 31st July

2001				*2002*
800.13	Charibond (at cost)			800.13
1710.80	Cash in Current account			798.55
373.63	Cash in Societies account			374.74
6820.23	Cash in Deposit (Nationwide) account			7199.57
	515.63	Computer equipment	412.50	
	103.13	*less* depreciation @ 20% per annum	82.50	
412.50				330.00
10117.29				**9502.99**

PAYMENTS

2001		*2002*
270.38	Committee expenses	419.75
1027.50	AGM expenses	442.30
27.55	Stationery, postage and photocopying	25.10
85.00	Bulletin printing	0.00 [(1)]
207.30	BC2 expenses (computer equipment, printer paper, publicity)	147.39
	Payment to University College London for summer workshops 2001	1850.00

Balance in hand at 31st July

	6820.23	General deposit account (Nationwide)	7199.64	
	1710.80	General current account	798.55	
	373.63	Clubs & Societies account	374.74	
8904.66				*8372.93*
10522.39				**11257.47**

Note: (1)   2002 Bulletin printing payment made in 2002/2003 financial year.

Angela Haselton
Honorary Treasurer
40c Morpeth Road
LONDON
E9 7LD

Auditor's Report
I have examined the books, bank statements and other relevant papers of the Bliss Classification Association and find the above statement of accounts to be correct.

Ken Best
Honorary Auditor
30 Cissbury Close
HORSHAM
West Sussex
RH12 5JT

PROGRESS OF BC2 IN 2002: Editor's report to the AGM

Design and compilation of schedules

Class C Chemistry. The disk containing the complete volume for this was sent to Sidney Sussex College (where the camera-ready copy (crc) is now being prepared) at the end of 2000. Unfortunately, the handover from Colin Neilson (who has previously prepared crc) has proved to be the source of endless difficulties (see below under Production of crc) and the crc has still not been produced. However, one most valuable step has been completed, in the form of a complete editing and correcting of the crc version by Chris Preddle, implementing the decision of the BCA Committee to have this done for al future volumes. The editing proved particularly valuable for Class C, which has been the most technically demanding and complex of all BC2 classes.

Class U/VS Technology. All the original drafts by Eric Coates, the author of this (the largest single class in BC2), have now been notated and converted to full BC2 format. Class VI Military science & technology (the only class not completed in detail by Eric) is now (with the valuable assistance of Douglas & Joy Foskett) complete. However, the finalizing of the main schedules has continued to be hampered by the time Eric has had to devote to the problems of the new programs for the A/Z index (see below). Copies of the Water transport schedule were made available to the Plimsoll Librarian at the Southampton Reference Library to assist him in the production of a thesaurus on shipping & marine history.

Class VSX/VU Housekeeping technology. Despite the name we have given to it, this is perhaps best regarded as a separate class in its own right, drawing very little from the rest of the technology class. The class is almost complete and Rob Rosset is amplifying the detailed outline with final vocabulary. It will appear in the same volume as technology proper.

Class VW/VY Recreation arts. Like housekeeping technology, the conceptual status of this is a matter of dispute. It is not usually regarded as a division of The Arts, so-called, but it will be published in the same volume as the latter and BC2 regards this as a helpful and conceptually valid arrangement. We have had valuable assistance from Liz Russell on the arrangement and vocabulary of Dancing and from Douglas & Joy Foskett on Sports – notably their classification of Cricket as an exemplar of a highly organized form of sport. The class is now complete and awaits conversion to crc status.

Class W The Arts. This large and challenging class is now virtually complete, awaiting only the final checking of details by its co-author, Colin Ball. Again we thank Douglas and Joy Foskett for valuable help in the tricky detailing of the endless facet of schools and styles of art compounding with the arrays of place and time. A particular problem was the reconciliation of the schedules for construction technology, landscape technology and town and country planning technology with their counterparts in the applied arts (which include architecture).

A/Z index. This presents problems on three fronts: the presentation of individual entries when qualified by chain procedural rules: the influence on these of the eventual need for a unified A/Z index of all BC2: the development of new programs to implement its production (including decisions as to how far we can expect the product of the programs to require adjustment by manual editing). All three problems have occupied much of the time of Eric Coates in the past year and BCA wishes to express here its indebtedness to Eric and to thank him for his invaluable work. This work has not been made easier by the fact that Class C has presented unique problems for the A/Z index in its chemical formulae.

Production and reprinting of published volumes

This has presented BCA with its greatest problem in the past year. Its consultant, Paul Coates, produced a detailed schedule of proposed amendments to existing programs for the production of crc and new programs needed. These were refined after comments had been received by members of the BCA Committee and Eric and it is hoped that we are now close to a resolution of the many problems presented. We wish to thank Paul for his unstinting efforts. For the Committee, Heather Lane has borne the main burden of the endless work involved and done so with unfailing cheerfulness and BCA expresses its special thanks to her for this.

Reprinting of Introduction & Auxiliary Schedules: our publisher K.G.Saur reported that the copy we sent them of this first volume of BC2 for disbinding and reprinting had proved unsuitable. A solution to this problem is still being pursued.

The Committee had agreed that creating electronic copies of unpublished drafts was a priority and work is proceeding on this. The possibility of getting external financial support to help in this is being explored.

Development of BC2

Research & development other than schedule design:

The University College London School (SLAIS) has received a £50,000 grant from the Arts & Humanities Research Board for a one-year project to explore the suitability of a faceted structure for an A & H portal and the Class P structure was being taken as a preliminary basis. Vanda Broughton is pursuing a number of other possibilities of a similar kind.

Publicity, etc.

Short courses: A 2-day course on thesaurus construction using BC2 was held at UCL in August 2002. Heather gave l-day training sessions in Class Q for Worcestershire Social Services and in Class J for the General Teaching Council.

Reviews of BC2 volumes: The Committee is continuing to improve the position: K.G.Saur has agreed to revise its list for recipient journals.

Enquiries for information on BC2: these continue to be numerous and have included request from universities in Ontario, Sri Lanka and Borås (Sweden).

Website: a number of email enquiries have been received and further BC2 leaflet-style presentations of classes are being prepared.

Copies of schedules and publicity leaflets were made available at the Saur stand at IFLA.

The Library of Congress has added BC2 to its list of classification source codes for use in MARC 21.

The Bulletin: the excellent 2002 issue showed a welcome revival of its practice of giving detailed lists of amendments & corrections to published schedules.

The CRG had one meeting considering the problems attaching to the speeding up in schedule production.

The Bliss Classification Association

**an association to develop and promote the
Bliss Bibliographic Classification**
(Registered Charity no. 270580)

Officers and Members of the Committee 2003

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Mrs Heather Lane, *Hon. Secretary*
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Mr Richard Crabtree *(University of London Library)*

Mr Frank Emmott *(Barnardo's)*

Miss Marion MacLeod *(Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge)*

Mr Robert Rossett *(Personal member; Shell International)*

Mrs Elizabeth Russell *(Personal member; c/o Mrs H.E. Lane, Cambridge)*

Prof. Alan Thomas *(Personal member)*

Observer from UDC Consortium:

Dr Ia McIlwaine

Facets of the future : subject organisation in the Internet age

The Bliss Classification Association Annual Lecture 2002

given by

Leonard Will

Willpower Information

Resource discovery

The Internet lets us search across a vastly greater range of resources than ever before, and these are increasingly diverse in nature. Museums, archives, libraries and electronic resources are all recognised as having materials to help meet the demands from education, research, life-long learning, the needs of daily life or simply interest and curiosity. The development of Resource as an umbrella body is helping to bring various sectors together and to help them to recognise that although they have developed different practices in the past their underlying needs for information retrieval systems are similar and the solutions depend on the same principles.

This talk will deal with two issues: first I shall discuss the HILT project at the University of Strathclyde which is addressing the problem of mapping between different structured vocabularies and cross-searching databases indexed using different systems; secondly I shall look some other issues concerning the principles of facet analysis and their application in the development of thesauri, classification schemes and search interfaces.

Aspirations

The importance of systematic analysis and structuring of concepts was stated in the well known memorandum of the Classification Research Group in May 1955, essentially its manifesto, entitled *The need for a faceted classification as the basis of all methods of information retrieval* [1]. While this generalisation is perhaps too sweeping, and information retrieval of a sort can be achieved without a faceted classification, it remains true that facet analysis can nearly always improve the quality of a retrieval system.

Actuality

In practice, we still have a great mixture of systems, based on a variety of principles, or none.

- "Legacy" materials include collections that have been catalogued and indexed at different times in the past, by whatever schemes were in favour at that time.

- Online access to catalogues is now possible, but there is little consistency in the interfaces or in the data. While most libraries use a MARC format, they present records in different ways, and subject access is often the poor relation. While DDC, LCC and LCSH are common in libraries, alphabetical entry terms to the classification scheme or subject headings are often lacking and users have to fall back on "keywords" – a term that is a particular *bête noire* for me because I never know whether it means controlled descriptors or just words taken from the titles or text. Many other different schemes are used by museums, archives and electronic sources.

- Even when records from various sources are brought together in union catalogues such as COPAC, no consistent subject access is provided because subject information is incompatible or non-existent.

- Internet "portals" and directories use a variety of "user-oriented taxonomies", often with no apparent systematic structure.

Open directory project [2]

The biggest of these "taxonomies" has the top-level structure shown in Table 1:

Arts Movies, Music, Television, ...	**Recreation** Food, Outdoors, Travel, ...
Business Companies, Finance, Jobs, ...	**Reference** Education, Libraries, Maps, ...
Computers Internet, Hardware, Software, ...	**Regional** Asia, Europe, North America, ...
Games Board, Roleplaying, Video, ...	**Science** Biology, Psychology, Physics, ...
Health Alternative, Fitness, Medicine, ...	**Shopping** Autos, Clothing, Gifts, ...
Home Consumers, Homeowners, Family, ...	**Society** Issues, People, Religion, ...
Kids and Teens Computers, Entertainment, School, …	**Sports** Basketball, Football, Soccer, ...
News Media, Newspapers, Current Events, ...	**World** Deutsch, Español, Français, Italiano, Japanese, Korean, Nederlands, Polska, Svenska,

Table 1: Open directory project top-level categories

This shows a mixture of facets for discipline, object, people, form, place and language with no clear logic or structure. As the scheme claimed (on 7th September 2003) to have 58,563 editors and over 460,000 categories it is not surprising that inconsistencies occur. There is an alphabetical approach, but the results of this are somewhat idiosyncratic; for example, a search for categories relating to "autos" (which appears from the above table to be what they call cars) returned the following:

> **Open Directory Categories (1-5 of 5)**
> Recreation: Autos   (44 matches)
> Shopping: Vehicles: Autos   (16)
> Society: Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual: Recreation: Autos   (1)
> Shopping: Auctions: Autos
> World: Español: Tiempo libre: Autos   (26)

Admittedly other categories are revealed if you select one of these headings, but it is not at all obvious which to choose if you want to fix your car.

Can automation help?

Search engines have proved very popular and successful, and their role is fundamental to the value of the World Wide Web, because there is too much material there to be indexed by humans – despite the efforts of the Open Directory Project's 58,563 editors.

Search engines can operate only on the words and linkages of Web sites, though, and cannot identify implicit concepts through subject analysis as a human indexer can. They can work surprisingly well but as their methods are not revealed it is difficult to know how best to modify a search if the initial results are inadequate. They may retrieve large numbers of hits but can rank them by some unspecified criteria of relevance or group them into categories, either from a pre-specified scheme or one that they build themselves by bringing apparently similar documents together. Most of them, however, retrieve only documents containing terms in the user's search statement, so they are not good tools for browsing around related topics in a subject area.

Why "HILT"?

HILT [3] is a research project being done at the Centre for Digital Library Research at the University of Strathclyde, under the direction of Dennis Nicholson and sponsored by the Research Support Libraries Programme (RSLP) and the Joint Information Services Committee (JISC) within the higher education sector.

The original idea, and source of the name "HILT" was that a "*HI*gh *L*evel *T*hesaurus" should be developed to allow consistent searching across the many disciplines, sectors and types of material of interest to the UK higher education community. The thought was to have a broad scheme of categorisation that could be applied to all types of resource, so that relevant collections could be identified. Detailed searching could then be done using the existing subject schemes used by each of the collections.

This idea is not original. The introduction to the Broad System of Ordering (BSO) [4] says that it "*originated in ... the 1960s ... in the possibility of a global network of scientific information centres ... triggered by a technological development ... upon the near horizon. This was the possibility of cheap and fast data transmission links*". We have now travelled well over that horizon, and are re-discovering the need for a scheme of this type. Another recent example is the Government Category List, described by Stella Dextre Clarke in last year's annual lecture to the BCA [5].

What HILT turned into

The first phase of the HILT project concluded [6] that it was unrealistic to create a new thesaurus covering all subjects, so the project became "*. . . a desk-study of the problems associated with cross-searching and browsing by subject in a cross-sectoral and cross-domain environment . . .*" The objectives of the first phase were stated as:

- To determine whether there were likely to be interoperability problems arising out of the use of different subject terminologies by services in these areas and to propose a way of solving any problems identified

- To determine whether it was possible to reach a consensus across the communities in respect of a way forward

Bodies participating in the HILT projects were selected to represent various different sectors, and include: **mda** (formerly the Museums Documentation Association), The National Council on Archives; The National Grid for Learning (NGfL) Scotland; The Online Computer Library Center (OCLC); The Scottish Library and Information Council (SLIC); The Scottish University for Industry (SUfI); and The UK Office for Library and Information Networking (UKOLN).

Methodology of HILT phase 1

The steps of the desk study were a literature survey (which was informative but inconclusive), the identification of stakeholders and finding out what they use (a wide variety of schemes – see Table 2) and what they need, by means of a focus group, discussions and surveys. Hypotheses were then formulated and assessed at a workshop of stakeholders.

Stakeholder Community	Classification Schemes	Subject Heading Schemes	Thesauri
Archives (7)	In house (2)	In house (2) LCSH (1)	UNESCO Thesaurus(5) British Education Thesaurus (2)
Libraries (11)	DDC (5) LC (4) In house (1)	LCSH (8) MeSH (1)	In house (2) UNESCO (1)
Museums (5)	UDC (2) DDC (1) Social History and Industrial Classification (SHIC) (1)	LCSH (2) MeSH (1)	Art and Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) (2) mda: British Museum Materials Thesaurus (2) In house (2) BSI ROOT Thesaurus (1)
Special Collections (2)		LCSH (2)	UNESCO (1)
Online Information Services (15)	DDC (5) In house (4) LC (1) UDC (1)	LCSH (6) In house (4)	AAT (2) HASSET (2) In house (2) mda Thesauri (1) UNESCO (1)
Government agencies and initiative (2)	Subject Categorization Guide for Defense Science & Technology (1) In house (1)		UNESCO (1) In house (1)

Table 2: Subject schemes used by HILT stakeholders

The HILT stakeholder workshop considered an exhaustive list of options ranging from doing nothing to adopting a single scheme and encouraging everyone to use it. Neither of these extremes were thought realistic, and the generally agreed conclusion was that some form of mapping scheme should be set up to allow queries expressed in one scheme to be executed against databases indexed using a different scheme.

Issues in setting up and operating a mapping service

The desire for a mapping service is not easily satisfied in practice. Technical problems include the availability of software, the design of user interfaces, standards for machine-to-machine communication and mechanisms to keep the mapping up to date. In addition there are administrative issues such as whether the the system is to be run as a central service by some kind of terminologies agency, the need to ensure its long-term sustainability and the need to win over service providers and users to make use of it.

Kinds of mapping

Mapping between schemes can use various techniques and has different charac-teristics depending on the data used and whether it is done by a human or a computer. Some of these features are shown in Table 3.

		Who does the mapping?	
		Computer	**Human**
What data is used for mapping?	**Documents**	Statistics of term occurrences	Intelligent subject analysis
	Strings or groups of terms	Many combinations to deal with	Subject analysis done previously
	Isolated terms	Mechanical matching using predetermined map	Matching without context – general aspects only

Table 3: Characteristics of different kinds of mapping

There are also difficult questions to answer about how a mapping service would work. Would an enquirer's search first be formulated in the preferred terms of the local system, and then these terms mapped to the preferred terms of the target system, or would the initial interface be an amalgamation of all the entry points from both systems? Is an intermediate "switching language" necessary or desirable? A term which occurs only once in the source indexing language may have more than one meaning or may occur in several different places in a target system; if user interaction is needed to choose between these, will this detract from the effectiveness of the mapping process? Would the user need to see a display of the target system's indexing language in order to make such a choice?

Mapping between a thesaurus intended for post-coordinate indexing and a pre-coordinate classification system gives rise to incompatibilities, because the compound subject is not just the sum of its components. As an example, consider the treatment in the *Art and architecture thesaurus* (AAT) and the *Dewey decimal classification* (DDC) of "a silver brooch from the Roman Britain period". The component concepts map as shown in Table 4:

AAT	DDC
brooches	**391.7** [jewelry (American spelling used in DDC) in general, including social aspects]
silver	**669.23** [metallurgy and general works on silver]
Roman (style or period)	**704.0371** [fine and decorative arts with respect to the racial, national or ethnic group of the ancient Romans]
Great Britain (island)	**941** [British Isles]

Table 4: Mapping AAT terms to DDC numbers

The compound DDC number, however, does not correspond to any of these, being: **739.2780936109015** [art metalwork in precious metals : jewelry products : ancient Britain : 1st – 5th centuries]

HILT phase 2

The second phase of the HILT project, running during 2002 and 2003, aims to set up a prototype service, using DDC as a switching language, as a test for a future permanent service. They plan to use the SCONE (Scottish Collections Network Extensions) [7] collections database for a testbed collection, and are using "Wordmap" software [8]. This is primarily a management system and user interface for "taxonomies", which allows disambiguation, and can include synonyms in searches, but it is not clear how it will handle mapping. Work will be needed to develop a user interface.

It hoped that HILT 2 will demonstrate whether an automated mapping service will work and test whether a "central spine" (switching language) is needed. Whatever the outcome, the question remains as to whether adoption of a single scheme should be

recommended to all resource providers for the future, and whether it would be worthwhile to have a "terminologies agency" to coordinate work and services. Such an agency could work to coordinate other authority files such as those for names, places, events, dates and periods, the usage of which at present differs significantly between libraries, archives, museums, archaeological records and Internet sites.

Shared on-line authority files?

Online access is now so widespread that it becomes realistic to consider holding a single central copy of each classification scheme, thesaurus and authority file, which could be kept up to date and accessed over the Internet by anyone who needed it. Intellectual property considerations may, however, replace technical issues as the main stumbling block to such an ideal.

Why not make Bliss available free on the Internet?

This gives the BCA quite an opportunity. As its income from royalties is negligible (£40.81 last year) and as its objective is presumably to promote the use of a modern, well-constructed classification scheme rather than to make money, I think that it should make the full schedules available on the Web, free of charge. This is the only way in which it is likely to achieve adequate visibility and acceptance. No more money should be spent on publishing printed versions, and any programming effort should be directed towards producing a clear and effective on-line interface rather than bothering with the difficulties of formatting schedules for a paper layout. If this led to doubling the BCA membership, it would generate much more income than selling printed schedules. The Internet has a great tradition of developing resources through free cooperative effort (Linux, HTML and the Dubin Core, for example) and we should join that movement. Microsoft ousted Netscape from its lead in the browser market by giving Internet Explorer away free, and while I don't expect Bliss to replace other schemes in quite the same way, I believe that it is the only way forward.

Some other projects

HILT is not the only project examining these issues of incompatibility of subject vocabularies and "cross-searching" between resources using different schemes. The Renardus project has adopted a rather similar approach, also based on a DDC spine, and Google searches on the following acronyms will reveal much other related work: AMP, AQUARELLE, CARMEN, CERES, DESIRE, GenThes, HEREIN, Knowledgecite, LEAF, LIMBER, MACS, SIS-TMS, UMLS.

Separate strands of development in subject access have come from those approaching the problem with a background in computers rather than information science or librarianship, and while there have been some interesting advances there has also been much confusion because they have invented new terminology for old concepts. Instead of "cataloguing" we now have "metadata creation", and instead of classifications and thesauri they talk about taxonomies, topic maps, ontologies and semantic nets. There are differences in approach, so these concepts are not direct equivalents, but clarification is needed.

Standards development

A small working party of the British Standards Institution consisting of Stella Dextre Clark (Convenor), Alan Gilchrist and myself, has been set up to revise the guidelines for construction of mono- and multi-lingual thesauri, and we hope to expand the standard to address these wider issues. I think that the following points are of particular interest:

- When can facet analysis be applied at a general level, grouping together all kinds of object, activity and so on, and when should it be applied only within a discipline?

- When terms are grouped into hierarchies within a discipline, what is the best way to indicate hierarchical relationships to terms in other disciplines, or to interdisciplinary terms?

- To what extent are thesauri and classification schemes two aspects of the same problem, just alternative ways of grouping and representing concepts? Should they always be developed together, with the thesaurus showing independent terms representing concepts for post-coordinate searching and the classification scheme showing how these same concepts can be combined to give a logical sequence for browsing in a list of pre-coordinated headings? Why are schemes like *Thesaurofacet* not more widely used?

- There are two types of node labels in a thesaurus: those which show facet names such as "activities" and those which show characteristics of division such as "… by size". Should these both be called "node labels" or can we find distinct names for them? (We plan to deprecate the use of "facet indicator" as a synonym for "node label", keeping "facet indicator" as an element of a classified notation, introducing the code for a new facet.)

- Do multilingual thesauri have any features that distinguish them from the general problem of mapping between separate thesauri or can they just be treated as one example of this?

Search interfaces : automating the reference interview

Any thesaurus or classification scheme depends crucially on the interface through which it is presented to the user, if it is to work properly. Users do not generally understand the structure of such schemes, and the interface has to provide unobtrusive help and training to help them to obtain the full benefits. A well-guided classified catalogue, with notation and verbal features and an alphabetical index to the classification as applied to that specific collection, is a rarity nowadays, though it used to be the norm in the days of card catalogues. It could be implemented in computer systems, but it needs librarians to explain its functions and advantages to system designers.

Whatever form of catalogue is provided, the computer needs to take the helping role of the reference librarian. If someone asks for "records", the system should respond "We have 'gramophone records', 'documentary records' and 'sporting records'. Which are you interested in?" It could then help the user by following up the initial choice by saying "Do you also want narrower terms?", "These related terms may also be useful", and so on.

Faceted search interfaces

When material has been indexed using a faceted thesaurus, other types of search interfaces can prove very helpful. One of the pioneering systems of this kind is "View-based systems", which Steve Pollitt described in the BCA annual lecture two years ago [9]. Other developments that are worth looking at are "FacetMap" [10], by Travis Wilson, "No zero match (NZM)" [11] by the University of Bristol. Design

Information Group, "Epicurious recipe search" [12] by CondéNet, "Flamenco" [13] by the University of California, Berkeley, and the "International Children's Digital Library" [14] by the University of Maryland. I showed images of some of these when presenting this lecture to the Association, but it is not practicable to reproduce them here so readers are encouraged to view them on-line.

References

(1) The need for a faceted classification as the basis of all methods of information retrieval / memorandum of the Classification Research Group, May 1955. – Reprinted in: *From classification to "knowledge organization" : Dorking revisited or "past is prelude"* / edited by Alan Gilchrist. – The Hague, International Federation for Documentation, 1997. – (*FID publication ; 714*). – isbn 92-66-00714-5. – p.1-9.

(2) < http://www.dmoz.com/>

(3)< http://hilt.cdlr.strath.ac.uk/>

(4) < http://www.ucl.ac.uk/fatks/bso/>

(5) *Challenges of assembling the Government Category List* / Stella G Dextre Clarke. – The Bliss Classification Bulletin, no.44, 2002, p.11-16.

(6) < http://hilt.cdlr.strath.ac.uk/Reports/FinalReport.html>

(7) < http://scone.strath.ac.uk/>

(8)< http://www.wordmap.com/>

(9) *Faceted classification at the user interface /* by Steven Pollitt – The Bliss Classification Bulletin, no.43, 2001, p.11-14.

(10) < http://facetmap.com/index.jsp>

(11) < http://nzm.dig.bris.ac.uk/welcome.html>

(12) < http://eat.epicurious.com/recipes/enhanced_search/>

(13) < http://bailando.sims.berkeley.edu/flamenco.html>

(14) < http://www.icdlbooks.org/>

Leonard Will is a consultant in information management, working in partnership with his wife, Sheena, under the name "Willpower Information" <http://www.willpowerinfo.co.uk>. They work mostly with libraries, museums and archives, and have a particular interest in thesauri, classifications and other knowledge organisation systems. Leonard is a member of the Classification Research Group.

📖	📖	📖	📖	📖

Annual General Meeting 2003

The AGM and Lecture will take place on **Friday, 11 November 2003,** beginning at **2.15 p.m**., in the **New Seminar Room, University of London Library, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU**. A reminder, and details of this year's speaker, will be sent to all members shortly.

New committee members are wanted! **If you would like to serve, or know someone you would like to propose for membership, please contact the Secretary, Mrs Heather Lane, by post c/o The Library, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, CB3 2HU, by e-mail at hel20@cus.cam.ac.uk or by phone on 01223 338852, as soon as possible.**

MUSEUM STUDIES AT THE HADDON

The Museum Studies section of the Generalia schedule is exercising us at the Haddon Library in Cambridge.

The Haddon is a part of Cambridge University's Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, and Museum Studies (under the title 'Archaeological Heritage and Museums') is taught at Master's level there. We have used classes H & K, amongst others, since they were published, to classify anthropology books, and we use a working draft of classes L/O – constantly being updated and expanded – for archaeology. But none of those parts of the schedule quite covered the material in our Museum Studies section. The result was that we had left that section, for a long time, as an undifferentiated mass, lumped together at a single shelfmark from our previous in-house classification.

Our version of Bliss Museum Studies must still be considered as work in progress. Like other areas of knowledge, Museum Studies has its 'short-legged stools' – concepts that will never be finally at rest, no matter how they are positioned. We have made decisions concerning questions such as ethics (e.g. of repatriation and appropriation), and authentication, and whether conservation should be subdivided by material conserved or vice versa, but we suspect that the questions behind these are not going to go away. And museums themselves fall into interesting arrays: museums by subject, by ownership, by environment...

The credits on our current draft name Aidan Baker, Heather Lane, Jack Mills, and Liz Russell as having had a hand in it. If you want to see how this is working out on the shelves, come and have a look at the Haddon. Ring 01223 333506 or email **asb12@cam.ac.uk**

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http://www.archanth.cam.ac.uk/library/index.html

Draft Schedule for Museum Studies

The schedule on the following pages has been printed here to give other librarians a usable interim working draft, to demonstrate the construction and evolution of a BC2 schedule, and to elicit comments and suggestions.

The schedule is liberally peppered with question marks and *paragraphs in italics* which draw attention to topics and areas where the compilers think that further consideration is needed. Readers of the *Bulletin* are therefore strongly urged to send their comments to Aidan Baker at the e-mail address quoted at the end of his introduction. *[Please note that in 'asb12' the fourth character is digit '1', not lower-case letter 'L']*

Comments on any other schedules, published or in progress, should be sent to Heather Lane, e-mail : **hel20@cus.cam.ac.uk**   *[lower-case letter L digits 20]*

Draft Schedule for Museum Studies

```
7M              Museum science, museology


                .       ** Revision of detailed draft by Aidan Baker with notation
                .          added by Heather Lane & Elizabeth Russell, 18.11.02.
                 .

                .          This revision follows a close examination of the
                .          present draft of Classes 2/9 & an attempt to decide
                .          the most likely notation for the classes involved.
                .          It is safe to assume that the number 8 will be
                .          available for any library wishing to make that the
                .          classmark for museology.


7M2             . Common subdivisions
                . .    * Add to 7M2 numbers 2/9 from Auxiliary Schedule 1;
                . .        an extension at 7M2 9/P is consistent with that in
                . .        Class VW Recreation arts and W The Arts; e.g.,
7M2 4A          . . Profession
        . . .          * For kinds of museum personnel defined by function,
                . . .    see Personnel management 7M3 U.
    53          . . Organizations
    537         . . . Governing bodies
    537 3U      . . . . Members
    538         . . . Boards of Trustees
    582         . . . Headquarters
    583         . . . Departments
    587         . . . Service points
                . . . Kinds by number of units
7M2 592         . . . . Unitary
    594         . . . . Multiple, federal
                . . . Kinds by permanence
7M2 5C          . . . . Conferences, congresses
                . . . Kinds by geographical scope
7M2 5D          . . . . International
    5E          . . . . National
    5F          . . . . Regional
    5G          . . . . Local
    5H          . . . . Special regions
                . . . By organization/role
7M2 5J          . . . . Official, government
    5JN         . . . . Quasi-governmental
    5JQ         . . . . Professional
    5JT         . . . . Trusts, foundations
    5JU         . . . . Pressure groups
                . . . . . * See also 7M3 2E Encouragement of museology.
    5JV         . . . . Voluntary bodies
                . . . . . * See also 7M3 2E Encouragement of museology
    5M          . . Communication & information(
                . . .     * Within museology; for communication as
                . . .        operation within particular organizations,
                . . .        see
    5WY         . . . Libraries
```

```
        Museum science  7M
          Common subdivisions  7M2
          . Communication & information  7M2 5M
          . . Libraries  7M2 5WY


7M2 6A    . Education & training in museology(
          .    * See also cultural activities (user services) 7MJ.
    6C    . Research(
    6Q    . Theory(
          . .  * See also 7M2 AA Philosophy & museology.
    6R    . . Aims, objectives, purpose
          . . . Representation
          . . . . * Of the culture(s) underlying the production of objects
    7     . History of museums
    7C    . . Ancient
    7G    . . Renaissance
    7GF   . . . Cabinets of curiosities
          . . . .     ** synonym for museum?  if a special kind, should
          . . . .          have place under 7MS.
    7H    . . Modern
    8     . Geography of museology
          . .     * For the history of specific museums or kinds of
          . .       museums, see 7M.
    92    . Biography of museologists


          Relations of museology with other subjects
          .     * Add to 7M2 letters A/Z from the whole classification;
          .       e.g.,
7M2 AA    . Philosophy
    AHK   . . Ethics
    K     . Social aspects
    KKT   . . Cultural property
    R     . . Politics
    RAX P . . . Government policy
    RQV   . . . Post-colonialism
    S     . . Law
    T     . . Economics
          . . .   * For the management of individual museums, see 7M3 Q.
    W     . Art & museology


          Operations
7M3 2E    . Encouragement of museology
          . .     * Add to 7M3 2 letters E/P following W2
          . .       Encouragement of the arts;  e.g.,
    2F    . . Patronage, sponsorship
    2FF   . . . Public patronage
    2FN   . . . Friends of organizations
    2FP   . . . Private patronage, donors, benefactors
    2FS   . . . . Original collectors, founders of collections
    2FT   . . . . . Other individual patrons
          . . . . . .    * Arrange A/Z by name.
    2H    . . Promotion activities
          . . .    * Of museums generally.
          . . .    * See also marketing 7M3 WJ.
    2J    . . . Festivals
```

```
          Museum science  7M
            Operations
              Encouragement of museology  7M3 2E
              . Promotion activities  7M3 2H
                . Festivals  7M3 2J


7M3 2N      . Protection of heritage
            . .      * For protection of artefacts as part of management,
            . .        see 7M.
    2O      . Collecting (general)
            . .      * As the historical basis of museology.
    2O2 3   . . Collectors
    2P      . . Collections & exhibitions (general)


    K       Organization & management of museums
            . Agents
7M3 L       . . Buildings
            . . .    * Divide like Building construction so far as
            . . .        necessary.
            . . .    * Add to 7M3 L letters A/Y following US;
            . . .    * Add to 7M3 M letters A/Y following UT;  e.g.,
    L45 D   . . . Site planning
    L47     . . . Environmental aspects
            . . . .    * See also engineering services 7M3 MN
            . . . . Pollution hazards
    L48     . . . Safety engineering aspects
73M L48 JM  . . . . Weather hazards
            . . . . . Flood protection
            . . . . Biological hazards
            . . . . . Infestation
7M3 L48 K   . . . . Accident prevention
    L38 Q   . . . . . Fire precautions
            . . . Operations
7M3 LAP     . . . . Design of museums
    LKB     . . . . Protection of structures
    LKX     . . . . Demolition
            . . . Parts
7M3 MIB     . . . . Spaces
    MJC     . . . . . Access spaces
    MJK V   . . . . . . Escalators
    MLH     . . . . . External spaces
    MN      . . . . Engineering services
    MP      . . . . . Ventilation & air conditioning(
    MQ      . . . . . Lighting
    MT      . . . . . Sanitation services
    MU      . . . . Safety & security services
            . . . . Decor
            . . . . .    * [need to provide for this here]
    MV      . . . Kinds of buildings
            . . . .    * By non-functional attributes;  e.g.,
    MVD     . . . . Pre-fabricated
            . . . . Temporary
    N       . . Equipment
            . . .    * Equipment serving a specific function goes with the
            . . .        function;  e.g.,  display cabinets go under display.
            . . . Transport equipment
```

```
        Museum science  7M
          Operations
            Organization & management of museums  7M3 K
              Agents
                Equipment  7M3 N
                  Transport equipment

                  . . . Hoists, goods elevators
                  . . . .    * For passenger lifts, see 7M3 MJK V.
                  . . . Trolleys, conveyors
                  . . . Vehicles
              Operations
                  .    * Add to 7M3 letters Q/Y following T;  e.g.,
7M3 Q      . Management operations
    QR     . . Management techniques
    RKB    . . Management functions
    RKC    . . . Communicating, informing
    RL     . . . Policy planning & control
           . . . . Design of systems
    RMS    . . . . Decision making
    RN     . . . Planning
    RQT    . . . Appraisal, evaluation (management functions)
    RR     . . Organizational structure
    RRV    . . . Centralization
    RRW    . . . Decentralization, departmentalization
           . . Properties
7M3 RUC    . . . Performance
    RUF    . . . . Efficiency
    RUN    . . . Formation, setting-up, founding
    RUT    . . . Maintaining
    RWB    . . . Reorganization, change, conversion
    RXB    . . . Relocation
    RXS    . . . Winding-up
    RY     . . Management resources
    SO     . . . Office services
    T      . . . Financial administration & accounting
    TMS R . . . . Revenue, income
    TMU    . . . . Expenditure, costs (expenditure)
    TQL    . . . . Budget, budgetary control
    TXM F . . . . Insurance
    U      . . . Personnel management
    UED D . . . . Staff organizations, trade unions
           . . . . Kinds of personnel
7M3 UV     . . . . . Museum staff
           . . . . . .    ** revise provision in TUV ?
    UWM    . . . . . . Women
           . . . . . . By function
           . . . . . .    * Specialist staff are subordinated to their
           . . . . . .       function; e.g.,  photographers, artists,
           . . . . . .       librarians ?
           . . . . . . . Consultants
7M3 UXB    . . . . . . . Curators
           . . . . . . . Collection managers
           . . . . . . . Subject specialists
           . . . . . . . Conservators
           . . . . . . . Attendants
```

```
          Operations
        Organization & management of museums  7M3 K
        . . Management operations  7M3Q
        . . . Management resources  7M3RY
        . . . . . . . By function
        . . . . . . . . Curators  7M3UXB
        . . . . . . . . Attendants


        . . . . . . . . Others
        . . . . . . . .     * Arrange A/Z;  e.g.,  cleaners.
7M3 V   . . . Production management
        . . . .      * For acquisition and maintenance of resources, see 7M4
    VF  . . . . Purchasing
        . . . . .     * For purchase of resources by museum, see 7M5 MG
    VFK . . . . . Suppliers
    VMS . . . . Specifications
    W   . . . Marketing
    WHX . . . . Admission charging
    WHY . . . . Free admission
    WJ  . . . . Promotion of museum services, outreach
        . . . . .     * See also 7MH Special user services
    WL  . . . . . Advertising, publicity
    XG  . . . . . Public relations
    XR  . . . . . . Consumers, users
    XRR . . . . . . . Complaints, criticism of service
    XSC . . . . . . . User behaviour
        . . . . . . . . Disruptive behaviour
        . . . . . . . Kinds of users
        . . . . . . . .    * See 7MV
        . . . . Kinds of markets
        . . . . .    * Add to 7M3 Y letters B/H following TY,
        . . . . .      if applicable.
        . . . . Specific income sources
        . . . . .    * See also discarding
7M3 YB  . . . . . Retailing services, museum shop
    YC  . . . . . . Publishing, book selling
    YD  . . . . . . . Catalogues of collections (for sale)
        . . . . . . . .     * For visitors' guides, see User services 7MH.
    YE  . . . . . . . Graphic products
        . . . . . . . .    * Posters, postcards,
        . . . . . . . .         calendars, etc.
    YF  . . . . . . Reproductions of objects
    YK  . . . . . Catering services


        Technical operations
        .    * Museology in narrow sense.
7M3 YN  . Instructions, guides to use
    YV  . Manual methods
7M4     . Automated methods
7M5 G   . Collection management
        . .    ** if this term is usually used narrowly for the
        . .       operations below. [= curatorship narrowly?]
```

```
        Museum science   7M]
          Operations
            Technical operations
              Collection management   7M5 G


7M5 H       . Acquisition, collecting (acquisition)
    K       . . Selection
    L       . . Accessioning, recording receipt
            . . .      * For cataloguing of items, see 7M8.
    I       . . . Identifying, photographing
    K       . . . . Authentification
            . . Forms of acquisition
7M5 MB      . . . Purchases
    MG      . . . Gifts, donations
            . . . . Bequests
            . . . Exchanges (acquisition)
            . . . Deposits (by government)
            . . . .      ** Define? cf copyright deposit of books
            . . . Other forms of acquisition
            . . . .      * Including wartime looting, fruits of war?
    MN      . . Stocktaking, inventory
    MS      . . Weeding, withdrawal, de-acquisition, discarding
    MSS     . . . Sale (discards)
    MSS 3VS . . . . Purchase
            . . . . .  ** nb : not by museum – so use Common Subdivisions
            . . . Dispersal of collection
            . . . .      ** = disposal of collection?
            . . . Gifts (donating discards)
            . . . Restitution, repatriation
    N       . . Loss
            . . . Theft
            . . Other
    P       . Physical handling of materials
    Q       . . Maintenance, protection, preservation
    R       . . . Disaster planning
            . . . .      * This class is for general works and for
            . . . . .......restorative action after the event.
            . . . .      * For general preventive measures, see
            . . . .          Environmental  control 7M4 7.
    RR      . . . . By hazard, cause of damage
            . . . . . Fire... Flood..
    SC      . . . Cleaning
            . . . Repair
            . . . Restoration
    T       . . . Conservation
    U       . . Storage
    V       . . . Shelving
            . . . .      * See also display techniques, 7M6 E
    WC      . . Packing
            . . Dismantling
    X       . . Transport
7M6         Exploitation of resources
7M6 6       . Circulation of materials
```

```
        Museum science  7M
          Operations
            Technical operations
              Exploitation of resources  7M6
                Circulation of materials  7M6 6


7M6 E        Exhibiting, display (of museum objects)
             .      * Design would normally be 7M6 E3R L; but use 7M6 F.
    F        . Design of exhibitions
    G        . Presentation of individual items
             . .    * Add to 7M6 letters N/Q following WC3 B Visual arts;
             . .       e.g.,
    P        . . Labelling, titles, captions
    QP       . . Base pedestals
             . Kinds of exhibitions
             . .    * Operations involved in mounting such exhibitions.
             . .    * See also note at 7MN C.
7M6 R        . . Permanent exhibitions
    T        . . Temporary exhibitions
    U        . . Travelling exhibitions
             . . . Security
    U3T XMF  . . . Insurance
    U5W P    . . . Packing
    U5X      . . . Transport
    U6       . . . Loan procedures
7M7          Information retrieval
             .    ** not sure to what extent or how this impinges on
             .       museology.  The concept of cataloguing applies to the
             .       objects (as distinct from the museum library's records
             .       at 7M2 5WY); similarly, is the subject classification
             .       of the objects a subject of study in museology?
7M7 8        . Cataloguing
7MH          User services
             .    * For services for special categories of museum users
             .      ( e.g.,  children, ethnic groups) see 7MV
7MH 4        . Automated
             . . Websites(
             . By access
             . . Times of opening
             . Guides to an exhibition
7MH I        . Information work
7MJ K        . Cultural activities
             . . Educational work
             . . .    * For services designed for children, see 7MJ.
             . . .    ** implies work within framework of a school
             . . .       curriculum?
             . . Guided tours
             . . . Personnel
             . . . Self-guides, personal audio guides
             . . Lectures
```

```
          Museum science   7M
            Operations
            . Technical operations
            . . Exploitation of resources   7M6
            . . . User services   7MH
            . . . . Cultural activities   7MJK
            . . . . . Lectures

7MK         Museum materials, museum objects

            .     ** a simple instruction to divide like the whole scheme
            .         seems insufficiently informative here.  Because the
            .         materials are concrete objects, the conceptual contexts
            .         which scatter their whereabouts in the disciplinary
            .         main classes are less significant.  So we should give
            .         some guidance as to where we get the "concrete" (as
            .         distinct from its "aspect") from.  It is analogous to
            .         the problem of classifying the phenomena in Class 3.
            .         I've added a few tentative notes below to demonstrate.
            .
7MK K       . (By provenance, origin) ?

            . .     ** AB's draft has ”(By type of society) Divide like
            . .         Class K”.  Not sure what is intended; if a collection
            . .         is designed to demonstrate objects from a particular
            . .         society then presumably that society would be cited
            . .         first, as the subject?  If the provenance of
            . .         particular objects in a general collection is
            . .         considered ( e.g.,  masks from the Congo) wouldn't
            . .         we add -28 Geography to indicate its origin

      L     . Communication & information objects
            . .     * Add numbers 4/7 from the preliminary classes 2/9
            . .         if applicable;  e.g., , computers, library artefacts.
      M     . Natural objects
            . .     * Add to 7MK M letters C/G from the whole classification;
            . .       e.g.:
      MD    . . Minerals
      MF    . . Botanical specimens
      MG    . . Zoological specimens
            . . . Taxidermy
      MGX   . Biological objects & artefacts
            . .     * Applied biology (including agriculture and medicine)
            . .       combines both natural objects and artefacts.
            . .     * Add to 7MK M letters GX/IY from the whole
            . .       classification; e.g., :
            . . Medical instruments
            . . Medical specimens
      MGR X . . Applied biology
      MGS   . . . Agricultural implements
      MIY   . Social artefacts
```

```
         Museum science  7M
           Museum materials  7MK
             Social artefacts  7MK MIY
```

```
7MK MJ    . Education artefacts

           . .     * Awkward situation here in that education files before
           . .        Class K in general (reflecting the original Bliss
           . .        desire to file education after psychology) - too late
           . .        to amend the notation now.

    MK     . Sociology & social anthropology
           . .    * The classes for clothing and body adornment under
           . .        Material culture at KLH/KLI are to be preferred to the
           . .        partially parallel classes under Applied arts (costume)
           . .        WH and (to a much lesser degree) under Textile
           . .        technology in VT
           . .    * Add to 7M letters J/T from the whole classification;
           . .        e.g.,
    MKL H  . . Clothing
    MR     . Political artefacts
           . . Political charters
    MS     . Legal artefacts

    MU     Manufactured objects, technological artefacts
           .      * When in doubt between artefacts in U/V Technology and in
           .          Applied arts WG, prefer the latter.
           .      * Add to 7M letters U/VV from the whole classification;
           .          e.g.,
    MUE    . Materials, substances
           . .    * When in doubt between naturally occurring materials at
           . .        7MC/D and those in materials technology at UE, prefer
           . .        the latter.  When in doubt between UE and WGB Applied
           . .        arts, prefer the latter.
    MUH    . Electronic artefacts
    MUO    . Construction technology, buildings artefacts

           . .    * AB's draft uses the term architectural[manufactures];
           . .        But an exhibition including an example (say) of an
           . .        Ionic column's capital would have to draw on Applied
           . .        arts (WH Architecture) for its classification.
           . .        Probably advisable to decide between US and WH for
           . .        this (& preferably the latter?).

    MVA    . Transport objects
    MVH    . Military objects
    MVU    Housekeeping arts
    MVW    Recreational arts
```

```
            Museum science  7M
              Museum materials  7MK
              . Recreational arts  7MK MVW


7MK MW      . Arts objects

            . .     * Is there a need for an explanatory note distinguishing
            . .         the scope of museology in relation to art galleries of
            . .         all kinds?
            . .         Presumably, a photograph (say) constitutes a museum
            . .         object if used to illustrate some other artefact
            . .         ( e.g.,  a street stall) but an art gallery object if
            . .         presented as a graphic artwork in its own right.

    MWF     . . Applied arts
    MWF G   . . . Graphic design objects
            . . . .     * Good example of where to get our context-free
            . . . .         "concretes" from; WFG/WFY includes detailed
            . . . .         vocabularies for calligraphy & lettering,
            . . . .         mss. print products, etc.
    MWG B   . . . Decorative arts objects
            . . . .     * This has the fullest schedules in BC2 for many
            . . . .         materials ( e.g.,  ceramics, glassware, textiles).
    MWI T   . . Fine arts products
            . . .     * Graphic arts: drawings, prints, paintings ...
    MWO Y   . . Temporal arts objects
            . . .     * Performing arts... Literature.


            Kinds of museums, collections
            . Parts of the system
7MM 258 2   . . Headquarters...
7MN C       . By permanence
            . .     * For permanent and temporary museums, see 7M6 R.

            . .     ** Assume this array doesn't have the status of the
            . .         other arrays here; permanent museums are usually
            . .         assumed &  temporary ones usually reflect only the
            . .         technical operations involved (transporting, lending,
            . .         etc)?

    D       . By access
            . .     ** Do the library concepts of open/closed access operate
            . .         with museums?

            . By organizational structure
7MN G       . . Network
            . . .     ** Is this what AB's draft calls a federal system?
    G25 82  . . . Headquarters
            . By geographic scope
7MN K       . . International
            . . National
            . . Regional
            . . Local
            . By owner/community served
```

```
     Museum science  7M
        Kinds of museums
          By owner/community served


7MP      . Public authority
         . . National museums
         . . Regional museums
7MP S    . . Local-authority museums
         . . . County
         . . . City, municipal
         . . . Local museums, parish, village
         . . . Local authority museums by place
         . . . .     * Alternative (not recommended) to subordinating
         . . . .         locality to specific local level.
7MQ      . Public administrative bodies, government ministries
         . Educational institution museums, academic bodies
7MR      . . University museums
7MR S    . . School museums
    S6U  . . . Circulating collections
7MS P    . Private museums, independent museums
         . . Learned bodies' museums
         . . Business firms' museums, company museums
         . . Religious bodies' museums
         . . Para-museum collections
         . . . Hobby collections
         . . . Investment collections
7MT      By special environment


         .     ** I'm not clear why some of the different environments below
         .        have specific subjects enumerated under them in AB's draft
         .        - e.g., [Astronomy] - Planetaria.  Since subject is the
         .        primary facet in BC2 for museums, libraries, etc, the
         .        preferred order is to subordinate them to the subject.  The
         .        facet at 7MW is an alternative - but should still be cited
         .        before (By environment)
         . .
7MT B    . Enclosed displays
         . .     * Of discrete items; the "museum" as commonly understood.
         . .       Usually assumed; use this class only for general works
         . .       explicitly contrasting it with less common forms.
         . .     * See also art galleries W
    C    . . Preserved environments
         . . . Historic house museums, stately homes
    E    . . . Caves (as museums)
         . . Moving displays, animated displays
         . . . Planetaria
         . . . Time tunnels [history?]
    J    . Open-air sites, open-air museums, unenclosed displays
         . .     ** What is "unobtrusive signing"? Is it a sought term?
         . . Archaeological sites (as museums)
         . . Historic ruins (as museums)
         . Mixed open & enclosed environments (as museums)
```

```
          Museum science  7M
        . Kinds of museums
          . By special environment  7MT
          . . Open-air sites  7MT J
          . . .Mixed open & enclosed environments (as museums)


7MT N       . . . Artificially maintained habitats
            . . . .      * An alternative (not recommended) is
            . . . .        provided here for botanic gardens,
            . . . .        zoos, etc.

            . . . .      ** See note at 7M below; if the alternative there is
            . . . .         taken, wouldn't it be consistent to locate this
            . . . .         second-level alternative with the botanical,
            . . . .         zoological, etc museums?

    P       . . . Open-air industrial museums
            . . . .      ** unclear why these should go under "mixed"
            . . . .      ** Displays over an archaeological site should
            . . . .         surely go with archaeological sites?
            . . . Theme parks

7MU         (Museums by subject of collection)
            .      * This is an alternative (not recommended) to locating
            .        with the subject in the general classification.
            .
            .      * If this option is taken, proceed as follows:
            .      * Add to 7MU numbers & letters 3/9,A/Z from the whole
            .        classification;  e.g.,
7MU AY      . Science
    AYE N   . . Nature, natural history
            . . .      * If this is defined in largely biological terms,
            . . .         use  7MU ET.
    DA      . . Astronomy
            . . . Solar system?
    DAT F   . . . . Planetaria

7MV         Museums by particular class of user
7MV 4       . Children
```

'A cast of your skull, sir, until the original is available, would be an ornament to any anthropological museum'.   [Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, *The Hound of the Baskervilles*]

If there was a little room somewhere in the British Museum that contained only about twenty exhibits and good lighting, easy chairs, and a notice imploring you to smoke, I believe I should become a museum man. [J. B. Priestley, *Self-selected essays, 'In the British Museum'*]

Yet you may see his bones and beak
All in the Mu-se-um.   [Hilaire Belloc, *Bad Child's Book of Beasts, 'The Dodo'*]

A Blissful Voyage

Marion MacLeod gets to grips (and gripes) with the wonders of new technology

IN the golden age of Cambridge University's online telnet catalogues, library life was simple, unfraught. Suddenly last summer the much heralded, much delayed advent of the University Library's new Voyager system and its OPAC, 'Newton', changed that. The sound of head-banging and gnashing of teeth could be heard as library staff and readers alike wrestled with the system's quirks. However, this isn't a critique of Voyager and Newton; I hasten to say : I want to note a couple of not entirely foreseen consequences for the brave band of Cambridge Bliss classifiers in five Colleges and one department.

Firstly, notwithstanding Heather Lane's success in persuading the UL that BC2 should be a 'recognized' classification (i.e. we have an 084 field in the bibliographic record and an 852 7 field in the holding record with *$2bliss*), Voyager persists in throwing up an error message when we validate a holding record. It claims it can't index on the 'call number type specified', so it has to use the 'rules for the "Other" call number type'. Obviously, allowing one's blood pressure to rise by getting Really Annoyed as each new book catalogued meets this message is life threatening, so I have learnt to ignore this daily reminder of the DDC/LC Mafia's anti-Bliss tactics. (What is more, even if I set the location limits to 'Fitzwilliam', I still can't browse on my classmarks without the other BC2 libraries' classmarks intervening and, indeed, any others' schemes which use letters! But this isn't a critique of Voyager and Newton ...)

Secondly, and more difficult to ignore, is that we BC2 libraries are now split up. Let me explain. In those nearly forgotten telnet Union Catalogue years, there was one database with the holdings of all contributing libraries – departments and faculties, Colleges and assorted hangers-on. If absolutely stumped subject-analysis-wise by, say, a particularly impenetrable sociology book, I could, with nine keystrokes, see at a glance which other BC2 libraries had the book and how they'd classified it. One line per book on screen included holding library and classmark. My response could be: PYM PN   IFH D!! Where did they get that from?, or, Why didn't *I* think of that? *[Those are genuine published classmarks. Look them up to find out what Marion means! – Ed.]*

This procedure, of course, is not without pitfalls, in that we six BC2 libraries use varying combinations of published schedules, penultimate drafts, early drafts and homemade Bliss-based schemes, and Fitzwilliam has probably the most eccentric mixture of all. Being the first Cambridge library to adopt the embryonic BC2 scheme in 1970, we continue to use some very early drafts (yea, even those in purple print from the spirit duplicator in the former Polytechnic of North London). Nevertheless, I have a pretty good idea of who uses what, and seeing at a glance how others have classified a book is very useful, even if I disagree or they are using a different version of the schedule. Voyager doesn't let me play this game.

Although one day soon (it's already 10 months late) Newton will have a 'Universal Catalogue' combining the holdings of the UL and the Union Catalogue member libraries, at present it has (and Voyager will continue to have) seven *separate* databases, namely the UL & dependent libraries, Departments & Faculties A-E, F-M and O-Z, Colleges A-N and P-W, and other institutions. The Bliss Bunch is divided among Colleges A-N (Fitzwilliam, Jesus, King's), Colleges P-W (Queens', Sidney) and Departments & Faculties F-M (the Haddon).

(As I've said before, this is not a critique of Voyager/Newton, but you should know that Department and Faculty libraries which have a name – e.g., Archaeology and Anthropology = *Haddon*, Law = *Squire* – are to be found under their names, while others – e.g., Classics – are under their subject! Pity the unsuspecting user consulting the OPAC).

I can search for my Bliss colleagues' records on Newton or Voyager. The latter is where I can copy and edit a record for my own cataloguing purposes. I can also access CURL from Voyager, so obviously that is where I want to be when I've got a load of new books to catalogue, but I keep Newton open as well.

So, here I am with another waffly sociology book. In Voyager I'm in my 'local' database, Colleges A-N. An initial search brings up the holding library of each copy but not the classmark. I can add '***and bliss***' to my search term(s) and that will eliminate all but Jesus and King's. I have to click on their entry to see the classmark on the MARC record. To find out if Queens' or Sidney has the book, I must connect to a 'remote' database, Colleges P-W. In a 'remote' database there is no way of seeing who the holding library is. Adding '***and bliss***' to my search once again eliminates all but Queens' and Sidney, and, as I know what their respective accession numbers look like, I can guess whose record is whose.

All this, I reckon, adds an average of 1,573 key strokes/mouse clicks to a cataloguing session and questions about RSI will pretty soon be asked in Parliament.

A similar search on Newton is possible. Here, even in 'remote' databases, the initial display shows holding library and classmark. However, I can't copy a record from the OPAC, and Newton's displays and search facilities are, to be as kind as possible, cumbersome. (But, I repeat, this is not a critique of Voyager/Newton – honest.)

There *are* some advantages overall to the new system; more will come. I have spent some time over the past year trying to convince my readers of this. I don't think I'm much of a Luddite, but I do regret the passing of that neat telnet display where, amid a miasma of DDC, LC and really wacky home-made classmarks, BC2 stood proud, even if we didn't always agree. We Blissites somehow have lost some solidarity. Please send letters of sympathy (but no Star Trek jokes – we've made them already) to:

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Fitzwilliam College Library
Cambridge CB3 0DG

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Bliss in practice

Readers will recall Dr Karen Attar's article *Blissful perceptions : BC2 or not in Cambridge* which appeared in the *Bulletin*, No. 42, 2000 (p. 12-15) and the fuller account of her investigations to which we drew attention the following year, *The application of the Bliss Bibliographic Classification in Cambridge College libraries* which had been published in *The new review of academic librarianship,* v. 6, 2000, p.35-46.

Another article by her, *The practice of Bliss (BC2)* has now appeared in *Cataloging & classification quarterly*, v. 34(4), 2002, p. 47-65. It appears to cover much of the same ground, although there are some additions and revisions. Bearing in mind some of the comments which Marion has made in the article above, it is perhaps a little regrettable that in her comparison of classmarks and classification practices in both BC2 and non-Bliss libraries, Karen Attar concentrated almost exclusively on the Literature class. How much agreement is achieved when libraries use the *published* BC2 schedules, and how do classmarks from them compare with DDC and LCC? However, Karen herself has doubtless exhausted this line of enquiry, and found new interests at the University of London Library.

Any takers for fresh research?

La classificazione in Italia

Ten years ago the *Bulletin* reported that Ken Bell gave a paper on BC2 at a weekend seminar on classification in Milan, but we have had little or no news from Italy since then. The Editor's recent plea for last-minute contributions for this issue elicited an unexpected and most welcome response (our online discussion list can produce good results from time to time – so make more use of it!) from Claudio Gnoli, who describes himself, far too modestly, as "a simple librarian at the University of Pavia, but with a strong interest in classification theory." Signor Gnoli wrote:

> Though BC2 is not used in Italian libraries, it has been presented and discussed among the major universal schemes during some classes and seminars on classification held in last months in several cities. The University of Venice especially considered it among the possible schemes to adopt for some libraries to be moved and reorganized; however, despite the theoretical merits of BC2, the lack of available documentation and Italian translation emerged as the main disadvantage, when compared with other schemes such as DDC and UDC. A short book on faceted classification, including information on BC2, is planned to be written by Claudio Gnoli and published by AIB [Associazione italiana biblioteche – Italian Library Association] in 2004.

In response to a further enquiry about the libraries considering reclassification, he wrote:

> I didn't see the libraries directly, but I suppose they have no general scheme (such as DDC) adopted yet, rather broad groupings with mobile shelf location, which is a common situation in Italian universities. At the University of Venice, the occasion for wondering about classified shelving is that several libraries are planning to merge into 3-4 "area libraries" and move to new buildings. I think it's already good news that they consider international classification schemes for shelving, although the most likely option to be adopted is DDC, due to practical reason (the University of Milano Bicocca, which has built a new library from scratch in recent years, has adopted DDC indeed). The library department at the University of Venice has organized some meetings and seminars, where I and others have been invited to speak, in order to discuss possible classification schemes, so this was an occasion to deal also with modern but less known schemes: both Piero Cavaleri and I suggested that BC2 is the most advanced option among general schemes.

No dramatic adoption of Bliss there, then, but interest is being kept alive. Signor Gnoli says that he is in contact with many Italian colleagues with similar interests and is much involved with the AIB web site.

> I don't know BC2 very well, but I own a copy of the Introduction and would like to study it more deeply (I cannot apply it in my library, as there is already a good local system for shelving). I am happy to serve, in case, as an Italian contact for classification research. Recently I have subscribed to the International Society for Knowledge Organization, and am trying to gather Italian people interested in this subject: as a first step we started an "ISKO Italia" mailing list.

> I am especially working, together with Dr. Roberto Poli, on the application of the theory of integrative levels to classification, which was undertaken by the CRG in the Sixties.

Signor Gnoli plans to attend the 8th ISKO Conference in London in July 2004 and "that could be a nice occasion to meet some BCA people as well." In the mean time "it would be also exciting to take part in some more meetings of BCA and of the famous CRG", but he thinks that finding time to come to London is problematic. He welcomes contact with colleagues.

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Facets are fashionable!

Was there really once a time when the application of facet analysis was regarded with deep suspicion in various parts of the world? Now facets seem to be springing up everywhere, and not only in schemes such as *Dewey Decimal Classification.* The demands of metadata, the Dublin Core and the need to index resources on the World Wide Web, to say nothing of the exasperation of generations of students and cataloguers grappling with the complexities of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, led to a large-scale re-appraisal of their suitability as an internationally recognised vocabulary which might be used not only for traditionally catalogued documents but also as a "metadata schema" which could be applied to Web documents by persons who are not trained library cataloguers.

Work which started in the early 1990s culminated in *FAST: Faceted Application of Subject Terminology*, a project of OCLC Office of Research. Very broadly, *FAST* has a structure which retains the rich vocabulary of *LCSH* and analyses it in six facets, which can be combined post-coordinately online :

- **Topical** – all topical main headings from field 650, *irrespective of subject,* combined with their corresponding <u>topical</u> subdivisions ($x)
- **Geographic** – all geographic names, in indirect order, e.g. England – Coventry, with the lead term being the one represented by the most specific place coded by the Geographic Area Codes (here, e-uk-en = England)
- **Form** – all true form divisions, which are now distinguished ($v) from topical ($x) subdivisions in MARC21
- **Chronological** – expressed as a date or a date range, e.g. 1939-1945, even for geological periods, e.g. Jurassic = 190000000-140000000 B.C. – make sure you key in the right number of 0s.
- **Personal names**
- **Corporate names**

with work on conferences, uniform title and name-title subject entries to follow.

The result is an intentional mix of pre- and post-coordination. Topical headings in *FAST* may be pre-combined only with topical subdivisions in the topical facet (e.g. **Blood banks – Data processing**), but not with places, forms, etc., even if the forms are peculiar to a subject field (e.g. **Sonatas (Piano, violin) – Scores and parts** is an invalid combination : **Scores and parts** must go separately in the Form facet, 655 in MARC21), and so on.

These "facets" may look comical to BC2 folk, especially the Topical facet which contains dozens of facets from every conceivable subject field, but *FAST* is certainly a major step forward in making *LCSH* more logical and accessible. Have a look at the Web site <u>www.oclc.org/research/projects/fast</u> for information about the project and links to published documents, e.g., *FAST : development of simplified headings for metadata,* the paper presented by Rebecca J. Dean at the conference on Authority Control : Definition and International Experiences (Florence, 10-12 February 2003). *Form subdivisions : their identification and use* (Edward T. O'Neill et al.) is also of interest; a list of some 2,378 forms was identified – that's available, too, and could be useful when we are considering BC2 Auxiliary Schedule 1 for revision. <u>Selectively</u>, I hope.

FAST has generated quite a literature of its own, nearly all from the United States. A Google search for "Faceted application of subject terminology" has about 250 hits at the time of writing. Try "FAST" and you'll get about 55,500,000...

A.G.C.

Martin Williams

We were saddened to hear that **Martin Williams**, Librarian of Queens' College, Cambridge, died on 9th June, 2003 following a protracted illness. He was 54 years old. Martin, who had begun his career in nursing before qualifying as a librarian, came to Queens' College from the Classics Faculty Library in Cambridge. He will be remembered with affection by students and colleagues alike for his wry sense of humour and his love of the library in his care. We extend our deep sympathy to his family, friends and colleagues.

[The annual *Queens' Record 2003* notes Martin's illness and absence from the library and the good help given by several volunteers during his absence, but that was published before his death – *http://www.quns.cam.ac.uk/Queens/Record/2003/index.html* – *Ed.*]

Sidney Sussex College

Karen Begg has moved from her position as Library Assistant at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to the post of Under Librarian at Hughes Hall. Sadly, she is not taking Bliss with her to Hughes, where a reclassification project is under way using DDC. Karen's place at Sidney has been taken by **Tana Silverland**, a graduate of Lancaster University, with special interests in modern languages and music. One of Tana's first tasks will be to apply the draft Music schedule to a recently received donation of classical CDs from Sir Richard Powell, after whom the College's undergraduate library is named.

Zoo quest

The Library of the **Zoological Society of London** recently requested a copy of the BC2 Auxiliary schedules for Place to help them revise their classification, which is a modified form of BC1. They have also offered to help the BCA in development of the BC2 Zoology schedule by providing some assistance with taxonomic authorities. Through the auspices of the Society the BCA may also be able to call upon the Editorial Team of the International Zoo Yearbook and colleagues at Biosis UK for advice in this area. *http://www.zsl.org/core/library.html*

Commonwealth news

The Commonwealth Institute, London, one of the oldest members of the Association, has left us as it has closed its library and is now concentrating on exhibitions and conferences, etc. However all is not lost! – its great resource centre collection has gone to the British Empire and Commonwealth Museum in Bristol, which is joining BCA. *http://www.empiremuseum.co.uk*

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A matter of consequence

Because I had stopped for chips and a double cheeseburger
on my way to work a late turn
at the music library, because a classic Garbo

was showing on the TV above the café counter,
because I had taken time
contemplating four different ways to enter

composers in the composer index (being on firstname
terms with Domenico and Modest and Frédéric in the catalogue),
because the film was interrupted by a special announcement,

I heard it first, and went to lug
that heavy news like a trolleyful of Ludwig's Gesamtausgabe,
that matter of consequence, from colleague to colleague.

Chris Preddle